

JAPAN

DRAWER 13

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

71.2009.075 02932



# Abraham Lincoln and Foreign Countries

## Japan

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

452 JACKSON ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
U. S. A.



宮 神 大

THE NORTH AMERICAN SHINTO SHRINE

THE RIGHT REV. S. SUTOW

TELEPHONE VANDIKE 8542

SHINTO DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED JAN 3 1935 W.

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

December  
12  
1934

Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

As the representative of the Imperial Japanese Religion in Los Angeles, California, I respectfully lay before you the idea which I desire to carry out on the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's birthday - with your cooperation.

I should like to have a photograph of Mr. Lincoln with some seal or other designation which would indicate that it came from an official source - or such other tablet or memorial so designated - as you might suggest.

It is my desire to preach a memorial service to Mr. Lincoln, giving my congregation the story of his life and using the photograph or other object as part of the ceremony. This would be continued as a memorial each year during my service in Los Angeles.

I have selected Abraham Lincoln and George Washington as the two great Americans whose life and history I desire my people to be completely familiar with - as they are with their own great national heroes.

Your cooperation and courtesy are sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

*S. Sutow*

北米加州ロサンゼルス市ジャクソン街四五二番  
電話 バンダイキ (V A) 八五四二

北米大神宮本院

大日本神道北米分局



January 4, 1935

The Right Reverend S. Sutow  
The North American Shinto Shrine  
452 Jackson Streets  
Los Angeles, California

My dear Sir:

We are very glad indeed to comply with your request for Lincoln data which may be of assistance to you in preparing an address on Abraham Lincoln.

Under separate cover we are also pleased to forward a picture of Abraham Lincoln which we feel to be a very fine one and which was inspired by an original photograph which the son of Abraham Lincoln presented to this Company. Robert Lincoln called this photograph the finest likeness of his father. This is as far as I can conclude that you would like to have, but if it is not satisfactory, please write to us and we will do our best to meet your needs.

It happens I will be in Los Angeles the first two weeks in February and possibly I may have the opportunity of meeting you.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EE

Director  
Lincoln National Life Foundation

452 JACKSON ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
U. S. A.



宮 神 大

THE NORTH AMERICAN SHINTO SHRINE

THE RIGHT REV. S. SUTOW

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.  
TELEPHONE VANDIKE 8542  
MAIL DEPARTMENT  
Referred to  
REC'D APR. 26 1935 H  
Answered  
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

April 24, 1935.

Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir:-

This is to gratefully acknowledge receipt of your very kind and gracious letter of January 4th. I regret that I did not reply sooner, but as the board at my church did not meet until sometime after the receipt of your letter I could not reply sooner. They greatly appreciate your very kind thoughts.

The picture you sent us is just perfect for the shrine as the size fits in the alcove. It is very kind of you to be so solicitous in assisting us in our service.

I regret very much that I did not take the opportunity to meet you on your visit to Los Angeles. It just so happened that I was out of town at that time.

Our Memorial Services for two great Americans Washington and Lincoln will be conducted on Saturday May 11th at noon. If it is not asking too much will you be good enough to send us a telegram (collect) on that date which we can read at our services. I feel certain that the members of our shrine will greatly appreciate your participation in our services.

Again thanking you, and trusting that you will be good enough to comply with our earnest request, I am

Very gratefully yours,

*S. Sutow*  
Rev. S. Sutow

北米加州ロスアンゼルス市ジャクソン街四五二番  
電話 バンダイキ(VA) 八五四二

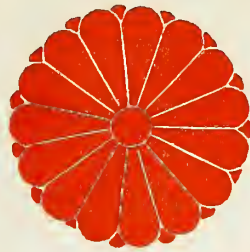
北米大神宮本院

大日本神道北米分局



452 JACKSON ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
U. S. A.

TELEPHONE VANDIKE 8542



宮 神 大  
THE NORTH AMERICAN SHINTO SHRINE  
THE RIGHT REV. S. SUTOW

May 6, 1935.

Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Gentlemen,

Referring to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I beg to advise that the Memorial services which were previously scheduled to be held on the 11th day of May, will be held on May 10th instead.

May I reiterate and ask you again to send us a telegram on said day of services, which I intend to read to the congregation.

Assuring you of my sincere appreciation for any courtesy that you may extend in the above premises, I am

Very truly yours,

  
Rev. S. Sutow.

北米加州ロサンゼルス市ジャクソン街四五二番  
電話 バンダイキ (V A) 八五四二

北米大神宮本院

大日本神道北米分局

May 6, 1935

Rev. S. Sutow  
The North American Shinto Shrine  
452 Jackson Street  
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mr. Sutow:

Your letter with reference to forwarding a brief testimonial for your Lincoln-Washington Memorial service on Saturday, May 11, has been called to my attention.

Although I am leaving the office this afternoon for the rest of the week, I am arranging to have a telegram sent to you, as you direct, early Saturday morning, May 11.

I trust it will convey a sentiment which will contribute to your meeting.

Yours very truly,

LAW/H

Director



**Gongoro Nakamura**

419-20-21 Olympic Bldg.

117 N. San Pedro St.

Los Angeles, Calif.

May 21, 1935

Mr. Louis C. Warren, Director,  
Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Warren:

On behalf of Reverend Sutow and the  
North American Shinto Shrine, I wish to thank  
you for your cordial telegram of May 10th.  
With your kind cooperation, the ceremony dedi-  
cated to the Great Emancipator was carried out  
in a fine manner.

The Americans, as well as the Japanese  
who witnessed this divine ceremony was greatly  
impressed with the sincerity and deep spiritu-  
ality of the occasion of the enshrining of  
Abraham Lincoln.

Thanking you again for your courtesy,  
I am,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G. Nakamura', written in a cursive style.

G. Nakamura.

PLEASE SEND COLLECT

Rev. S. Sutow  
The North American Shinto Shrine  
452 Jackson Street  
Los Angeles, California

Lincoln's place in the Japanese mind is attested by twelve different biographies about him printed in the language of the people. May the achievements of Lincoln inspire the worshippers at the North American Shinto Shrine to a fine sense of loyalty and patriotism for the country Lincoln saved and the principles for which he died.

*Friday May 10<sup>th</sup>*  
(to be sent early Saturday morning, May 11)

October 6, 1936

Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa  
Adviser to the Mayor of Tokyo  
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Sir:

There has recently come to my desk a book reviewing your visit to America containing statements with reference to your interest in Abraham Lincoln.

It has occurred to me that you might like to receive a bulletin which we publish every week giving some unusual facts pertaining to Lincoln.

This bulletin is sent gratis and we would be very happy indeed to place your name on our mailing list if you will advise us to do so.

We will also take occasion to forward some back numbers of this publication in order that you might get some idea of what we are striving to do.

We have quite a large collection of Lincoln books in the Japanese language and if you are interested I should be very glad to compile a bibliography of such as we have.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director  
Lincoln National Life Foundation



**TOYOHICO KAGAWA**

**603 Nichome Kami Kitazawa Setagaya ku  
TOKYO, JAPAN**

November 25, 1936

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director,  
Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.,  
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your recent letter regarding your Lincoln Bulletin. As you say I am much interested in Abraham Lincoln. I feel that we need his spirit in the world today to help us solve the problems of industry and world peace. Thank you for the copies of the Lincoln Bulletin which you forwarded with your letter. I shall appreciate very much your putting my name on your mailing list to receive copies of this Bulletin. I thank you, too, for your offer to compile a bibliography of Lincoln books in the Japanese language. I shall be very grateful to receive same.

Thanking you for your courtesy and assuring you of my desire to extend the knowledge of Lincoln to our Japanese young people, many of whom are already interested in him, I am,

Faithfully yours,

TW:r

*Toyohiko Kagawa*



December 18, 1936

Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa  
603 Nichome Kami Kitazawa Setagaya ku  
Tokyo, Japan

My dear Mr. Kagawa:

It will be a pleasure indeed for us to number you among the recipients of Lincoln Lore and I am taking this opportunity to send you under separate cover some back numbers of the publication which I think you might like to have for your library.

Inasmuch as a catalogue of our Japanese books might be rather ambiguous, you will find enclosed facsimile copies of the title pages of the Japanese books which we have and which will help you to identify them.

If you come across other publications about Abraham Lincoln in the Japanese language, we would be very glad indeed to acquire them and will be pleased to hear from the publishers who have them for sale.

We are quite sure Lincoln will bring much inspiration to the Japanese young people.

Very truly yours

LAW:LH  
Enc.

Director

### **"Kagawa in Lincoln's Country"**

*Kagawa in Lincoln's Country*, a 100-page booklet in magazine form, will be off the press June 25. It will contain a startling comparison of the likenesses between the Emancipator and Japan's most outstanding Christian leader. Stenographic reports of the principal addresses Kagawa has made in America will make available in permanent form the inspiration thousands received. Pictures of Kagawa and other material concerning him selected from the newspapers and magazines of the country will complete the contents of this delightful tribute to one who has brought so much of the Kingdom of God to America. Underwritten by the National Kagawa Coordinating Advisory Committee, this booklet may be had for 25 cents a copy from Rev. Emerson O. Bradshaw, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or from Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, 285 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

How Good Kagawa  
is, etc. (Kagawa)

## TOYOHICO KAGAWA

### SOCIAL CITY SETTLEMENTS

No. 5, 5-chome, Azuma-dori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe.

No. 8, 2-chome, Tokuhira-cho, Shikanjima,  
Konohana-ku, Osaka.

No. 6, 4-chome, Higashikomagata, Sumida-ku, Tokyo.

No. 603, 2-Chome, Kami-kitazawa, Setagaya-ku,

Tokyo, Japan, Christmas, 1955.

Dear Friends:

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

May the Prince of Peace be with you now and forever.

Please accept our deep  
appreciation for the great support  
you have given us for this work in  
the name of Christ.

Japan as a whole is  
facing difficulties. We must  
lend a hand to our neighbors, and  
thus Japan should be awakened  
spiritually. Thus we need your  
prayers as much as your gifts.

We are again reunited  
as a family. The four of us had the privilege of seeing many of you in  
person over these past months, and we now send warmest greetings of the  
Yuletide season.



Very sincerely yours,

Umeiko Kagawa  
Shiji Kagawa

Toyohiko Kagawa  
Izumi Kagawa



March 24, 1938

Mr. Yozo Nomura  
Lamurai Ikhokai  
5, 1-chom Hon-cho  
Yokohama, Japan

My dear Mr. Nomura:

You may recall that I had the pleasure of meeting you at the San Francisco Rotary Club where I gave an address on Abraham Lincoln at the time you brought greetings to the club from Yokohama.

It has occurred to me that you might like to receive a little publication which we issue and which is sent gratis to those who appreciate and admire our great American Lincoln.

I hope you will enjoy this little publication.

Very truly yours,

LAW:BS  
L.A. Warren

Director



9

*Mr. Yozo Nomura*

*Samurai Shokai*

*5, 1-chome Honcho*

*Yokohama.*

*Roller Club at San Francisco*

Jeff whom I met at  
San Francisco member  
of Bohemian Club  
Carroll L.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Y. Nomura,

CHAIRMAN,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



CABLE ADDRESS

"NEWGRAND"

TEL. HONKYOBU (2) 443365

## HOTEL NEW GRAND

YOKOHAMA

April 18th, 1938.

Louis A. Warren Esq.,  
Director,  
Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana,  
U. S. A.

Dear Rotarian Warren:

Many thanks for your very kind and interesting letter dated March 24th. In reply I beg to say that I have read your favour as well as the Lincoln Lore which you so thoughtfully sent to me.

I am always so keenly interested with anything associated with the life of the President Lincoln as his life is really a source of inspiration and admiration to me.

You will be surprised to know that I am now serving as the President and in a responsible position of the Hotel New Grand which is one of the foremost hotels in Japan.

Through this organisation, I shall do my very best to furtherance of the Universal peace and brotherhood and general happiness of mankind.

It will give me a great pleasure if I can greet you personally in one of our hotels in Japan.

Thanking you very much and hoping to see you soon.

Yours very truly,

*Sam' Yoro Nomura*

Y. Nomura  
Chairman, Board of Directors.



Cable Address:  
"AJAX, TOKYO"

JIUJI G. KASAI  
President, The America-Japan Cultural Society  
Former Member of the National Diet  
448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho,  
Setagayaku, Tokyo

Telephone:  
Home: Matsuzawa 3666  
Office: Tsukiji (55) 3001, 3002

International House  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, May 1, 1950

Dr. Louis A. Warren  
Editor the Lincoln Lore  
Lincoln Life Insurance Co.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:-

In 1912 I was graduated from the University of Chicago and in 1915, I was graduated from the Harvard University Graduate School. During my study in Chicago and several years afterwards, I received your "Lincoln Lore" which created <sup>in me</sup> my deep interest in the study of the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

I have been wishing to ask you to continue mailing the Lincoln Lore; but as my house was destroyed by the American bombing in 1945, I lost all my address books. Fortunately, in going to the Newberry Library of Chicago <sup>yesterday</sup>, I found a copy of the Lincoln Lore, and its back numbers. I am happy, therefore, to hasten to write you.

For several years before the War, I was a member of the Tokyo City Council and of



(2)

the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet of Japan. Since my graduation of this University I fought for the cause of peace and understanding between the United States and Japan. I fought against the war, and hence I was persecuted by the Japanese Militarists.

I had collected several thousand books and papers on Abraham Lincoln, and they were totally destroyed when my house was bombed on May 25, 1945, and completely lost.

As Communism is sweeping like tidal waves in Japan, I organized the America-Japan Cultural Society, and have been trying hard to interpret to the Japanese people the democratic spirit of the American people. For that, Lincoln's life and ideals can explain to them the true spirit of American democracy.

When ~~the~~<sup>a</sup> Member of the U.S. House of Representatives came from your city to visit Japan last winter, I told him about my desire of



(3)

Rebuilding my library, (Mr. Ed. S. Kruse) he told me that he would be glad to talk to the Lincoln Life Insurance Company of his city when he went home.

I flew from Tokyo on January 8, 1950, and I have been visiting Washington and other Eastern cities. While in Washington, I telephoned <sup>him</sup> several times, but I was not able to come into contact with Mr. Kruse.

On February 12 last, I visited Springfield Illinois to lay a wreath of flowers at the Tomb of Lincoln at Oak Ridge Cemetery. I was guest of Governor Adlai L. Stevenson, and I spoke at the Memorial Hall that evening. Had I had time, I would have been very glad to call on you in Fort Wayne to consult with you and



(41)

~~to~~ solicit ~~for~~ your assistance  
for constructing my Lincoln Library.

When I was studying in the University of  
Chicago in 1909-1913, Reverend Jenkins Lloyd  
Jones had the Abraham Lincoln Center in Chicago.  
So, I am hoping to make or erect the Abraham  
Lincoln Center in Tokyo, with the Lincoln Library  
as its center, a real center of American  
Culture in Japan. For Lincoln represents  
the true spirit, ideals and character of the  
American people.

I will be here until next Thursday, and  
I shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing  
from you, and if possible, of seeing you  
while I am here.

With my highest regards, I am

Very truly yours

Yoshio Kasai

By Enclosure please find  
a clipping from the Chicago Daily News of yesterday.

From JIUJI G. KASAI  
448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho,  
Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN, Editor,  
THE LINCOLN LORE,  
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOUNDATION,  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, U.S.A.

VIA AIR MAIL

航空郵便

Urgent





# Jap U. of C. Grad Boosts U.S. On Everything but A-Bomb

Jiuji G. Kasai, University of Chicago graduate, says he finds it congenial to stand up for the U.S.A. except when his fellow countrymen ask him about atomic bombs.

"Then I am embarrassed," he said, with an expressive gesture.

Kasai, president of the three-year-old American-Japan Cultural Society, and former member of the Japanese Imperial Diet, is revisiting Chicago.

He is a patriotic Japanese who before the war said here in addresses that Japan did not desire territorial expansion; that Japan had not been given due credit for contributing to development of Manchuria; that he did not believe Japanese statesmen would pit the navy against the United States.



JIUJI KASAI

**HE IS PRAISED** now by U.S.

Army men for his pro-American efforts. He tells of having been arrested during the war.

**Kasai has these things to say now:**

"The bombing of Hiroshima was needless. Before that Japan was finished. Thousands of people had been killed in the bombing of Tokyo.

"I had said, 'Americans will not bomb residential districts.' After I said that, my home and everything in it, including my Lincoln library, were destroyed by a direct hit with an American incendiary bomb.

**"I think the H-bomb is a menace. If there is a war we shall be on your side and you must protect us.**

"The United States came to

Japan as a conqueror but remained as savior. As a Japanese I am very grateful."

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May 10, 1950

Mr. Jiuji G. Kasai  
International House  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Kasai:

We are pleased, indeed, to learn of your interest in Abraham Lincoln, and have already observed some efforts which have been put forth to bring the story of Lincoln to the Japanese people.

I wish I were in a position to help you rebuild your Lincoln Library, but we have very few duplicates just now, whereas we directed a sales department we were able to acquire a great many complete libraries of Lincoln.

We are going to send you along some back numbers of Lincoln Lore and we expect you wish to have them sent to your Japanese residence. We will also send you some little Lincoln items, which I think you would be interested in having.

I sincerely regret that your Lincoln Library was lost as it will be very difficult to replace it. There are so many Lincoln collectors that all surplus Lincoln books are picked up immediately, if they are at all rare.

I like the idea of your telling the story of Lincoln in Japan, as I think it would have a great appeal to the Japanese people.

While I do not know Mr. Kruse, our representative in Congress, I had not learned of his contacting our Company with respect to his conference with you. However, I shall bring it to the attention of our executive.

I trust some time you may be able to visit Fort Wayne and see the tremendous amount of material we have gathered about Lincoln.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director



Kasai, J.



INTERNATIONAL HOUSE  
1414 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET  
CHICAGO

May 14, 1950

Dr. Louis Warren, director  
Lincoln Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Dr. Warren:-

Thank You most sincerely  
for your cordial letter.

Any assistance you will  
be able for the reconstruction of  
my Lincoln Library will be ap-  
preciated. I regret very much  
that I could not visit Fort  
Wayne. Please give my cordial  
greetings to Mr. Kruse.



I hope that I shall be able  
to visit your city on my  
next visit to the United  
States.

My office in San Francisco  
is as printed on the envelop.

This is my younger brother's office.  
I hope to hear from you there.  
Yours sincerely

Frederick M. Mason

P.S. I will fly to Ft Worth, Texas, where  
I shall be 3 days before I fly to the  
Pacific Coast.

10  
JIUJI G. KASAI  
President  
KAZUO OZEKI  
Vice President

# THE AMERICA-JAPAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

(NICHIBEI BUNKA SHINKOKAI)

OUR OBJECT: To interpret American ideals and democratic principles to the Japanese people for the establishment of a true Democracy in Japan, and to interpret Japan to America to cement American-Japanese friendship.

No. 17, 3-chome, Shintomicho, Chuoku,  
TOKYO

Telephone  
Tsukiji (55) 3001, 3002

National Headquarters  
448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho,  
Setagayaku, Tokyo  
Tel. Matsuzawa 3666

February 14, 1951.

Dr. Luois A. Warren, Editor  
The Lincoln Lore,  
Lincoln National Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Warren:

Thank you very much for your kindness in esnding me every issue of your paper. I am using it to my advantage.

I am having the Lincoln Day Celebration on his birthday on February 12, 1 p.m., in Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. As is shown in the program enclosed, there will be many distinguished speakers including Mr. John D. Rockefeller who is visiting as a member of the Dulles Misson.

I shall welcome if you send me a wireless message from you so that it will be read to our distinguished audience on February 12. Japan's new constitution is very unique, and in its Preamble is incorporated " Government of the people, by the people , for the people." As Communist propaganda is so widely circulated to increase anti-Americanism, I have been teaching our youth the life and ideals of Lincoln. Japan must side with the United States in these crucial days of the Korean War.

Please send us a wireless message if you could give us. In sending it, please use my vable address as follows:

~~JIUJIKASAI, AJAX, TOKYO~~

JIUJIKASAI, AJAX, TOKYO

With highest regards, and with my tribute to the Great Emancipator, I am

Very respectfully yours,

JIUJI G. KASAI, president  
America-Japan Cultural Society.

In Lincoln's words may Japan experience a new birth of freedom

air-mail special delivery

February 7, 1951

Dear Dr. Warren:

This letter from Jiuji Kasai from across the waters has just arrived. The date on the letter is obviously incorrect.

Mr. Plogsterth has suggested that it would be a very fine opportunity for you as well as for the Company to reciprocate with a wire.

John White has also mentioned that he would make a write-up of this in the Emancipator and would like to see the letter upon your return.

Sincerely,

Margaret Moellering





## A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

Mr. & Mrs. Jiuji G. Kasai

448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho,  
Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan



Michiko Kasai, just two years old, is very glad to receive her Christmas presents from her father's American friends, the candies from Mr. Otto Schnering, president of Curtiss Candy Co. of Chicago, Ills., and the doll from Mrs. Michael Levin of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

アメリカの友人からのクリスマスの  
贈物に喜ぶ二歳の 笠井道子





*Yuji Kasai*

My dear Friend:

Thank you very much for your courtesies and hospitalities on my visit in your country last year. Since my return, my illness prevented me from writing to you and I beg your thousand pardons.

I flew from Japan to Seattle on January 8, 1950, and after flying from the Pacific Northwest to Southern California, I returned to San Francisco on January 27 to speak at the Commonwealth Club of California. Then, I flew via Los Angeles to Salt Lake City and Denver, and on February 2, I flew to Chicago. During my stay in Chicago I visited my Alma Mater the University of Chicago, and I was royally entertained by my classmates and many old friends.

#### TO SHRINES OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

On Lincoln's birthday on February 12, I made my pilgrimage to his tomb in Springfield, Ills.

My classmate Brig. Gen. Lawrence H. Whiting, introduced me to Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, who invited me to attend the ceremony. The trip was made possible through the courtesy of my classmate Mr. Otto Y. Schnering, president of the Curtiss Candy Co. of Chicago, who let his Nisei secretary drive me to the State capital. Having travelled 15,000 miles from Japan I was deeply moved in laying a wreath at the tomb of the world's greatest statesman. That night, introduced by Governor Stevenson in Centennial Hall, I spoke on the life and ideals of the Great Emancipator and paid him my Japanese tribute.

On February 22, I flew in a terrific snow storm from Chicago to Washington to visit Mt. Vernon on Washington's birthday. On my arrival in the National Airport, I was delighted to be welcomed by Col. and Mrs. Sidney F. Mashbir who invited me to the Army and Navy Club that evening. I was so glad to renew my friendships with Senator Elbert D. Thomas, General Bonner Fellers, former Ambassador W. R. Castle, Mr. Arthur Krock and many old friends who helped me in my effort for peace in those crucial days in 1941. I called on statesmen and leaders to convey the thanks of the Japanese people for the American assistance, and General MacArthur's enlightened policies and expressed my desire for the early peace treaty.

I visited Arlington National Cemetery thrice, led by Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, to pay my tribute to the Unknown Soldiers, and to General of the Army John J. Pershing and the late Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett who were Japan's great friends.

On March 5 I flew to Florida to speak in Miami churches at the invitation of Dr. Don R. Falkenberg of the Bible Meditation League. On March 15 I flew from Washington to Chicago on a lecture trip and to attend the Convocation of the University of Chicago. On March 21 I flew to Boston to visit Harvard University. I was so glad to return to my Alma Mater to be a guest in the old Wadsworth House, built in 1726 for the President of Harvard College, and used as General George Washington's headquarters during the Siege of Boston.

I was very glad to call on Mr. Clarence A. Bunker and his family to tell of the great work their son, Colonel L. E. Bunker, Aide de Camp to General MacArthur, was doing in Japan.

On March 26 I left Boston for New Haven to call on Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis of Yale University, and to honor the memory of Nathan Hale who said: "I regret that I had but one life to lose for my country." This was the only time on my trip when I rode on the American railroad.—New York, New Haven, Hartford R.R. From New Haven I drove to Bridgeport, Conn., and to New York City.

In New York, I received the courtesies of Dr. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Dr. P. G. Brumbaugh, Gen. Wm. H. Draper of Dillon Read & Co., President

Tokyo, January 14, 1951.

Roy W. Howard of Scripps Howard Newspapers, President Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Mr. Otto D. Tolischuss of the New York Times, and many other friends. I saw captains of finance and industry, and leaders of public opinion, and discussed the problem of Japan's reconstruction as a bulwark against the Soviet Communists. I flew to Washington on April 10 to see Japanese cherry flowers and flew to Chicago on April 26 to attend Mr. Harry Rosenberg's banquet. On May 15, I attended the Jefferson Jubilee at the invitation of Mayor Martin Kennelly to hear President Truman's speech. On May 18 I flew for Dallas, Texas via St. Louis, and stayed in Texas for three weeks to see the wonderful growth of America's South-West. On June 10, I flew from Brownsville to San Antonio in order to pay my tribute to the memory of 180 heroes of the Alamo under Cols. William B. Travis, James Bowie, and David Crockett who fought on February 23~March 6, 1836 against 4000 Mexicans under Santa Anna.

On June 12, I flew from Fort Worth for Phoenix, Arizona, via El Paso, to visit the American Institute for International Trade. Next day I continued my flight to Los Angeles where I was guest of the Moral Rearmament Headquarters led by Mr. George Eastman.

While enjoying a farewell dinner given me by my old friend, Mr. Frank Foise of Berkeley on June 21, I admired the most glorious sunset over the Golden Gate Harbor. On June 24, my younger brother Kenji and his family gave me a "bon voyage" in the San Francisco Airport, and I flew to Japan arriving in Honolulu that afternoon. There I heard the first news of the Korean War, and I was asked to discuss it at the Harvard Club luncheon on June 26. Having flown to Manila, I returned to Tokyo on July 2, after completing my six month tour in our country.

#### FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

On January 16 when the Japanese of California gave a banquet to the Japanese Diet members, I advised the visitors to try to understand America and the American people saying: "A visitor on arriving in the Golden Gate for the first time is astonished to see America's skyscrapers, vast territory and enormous wealth. But, the secret of America's true greatness lies in the hearts and souls of the American people who are inspired by Christian principles of brotherhood, humanity and equality which are the foundations of American democracy."

On my return to Japan, I was thanked by those Diet members for my frank advice in San Francisco, for they were able to open their eyes to find America's true greatness during their subsequent trip in the United States.

On my visit I was glad to have made my pilgrimages to the shrines of American patriotism in various States. I am grateful for the hospitalities showered upon me by my American friends. Thanks to your genuine friendship, my trip was most pleasant and profitable. In order to pay you my debt of gratitude, since my return I have been doing my best to cement American Japanese friendship.

#### THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War is causing a great concern to Japan. The U.N.'s appeasement and acquiescence have been interpreted by the Communists as weakness, and increased their arrogance. At the same time, it is shaking Japanese confidence in the United Nations.

The Communists are organized in a well-knit cell system throughout the country, and are carrying on anti-American campaigns. They are saying: "The U.N. forces will be defeated in Korea, and the Russian forces will land in Japan to cut off the heads of all pro-American Japanese." Hence,

politicians and government officials do not dare to fight them openly.

Besides, there is a powerful Communist group of 500,000 North Koreans in Japan who belonged to the Korean Federation, and who are trying to cause internal disturbances. All the murders and vicious crimes committed in Japan since the Occupation have been done by these Koreans. They should have been extradited long ago.

Why are Britain and France showing such weakness in Lake Success? As the Chinese crossed the Yalu River, the strategic centers in Manchuria should have been blasted long ago. The U.N. defeat in Korea will mean their defeat in Europe. The Russians have followed the line of least resistance in attacking the Far East.

#### GENERAL WALKER'S DEATH IN KOREA

At this critical hour, General Walton H. Walker's death gave a great blow to the U.N. forces. On December 23 when I heard of his death, I called on Col. Bunker, to express my condolences. I was sad to hear that he had been killed in a jeep accident on his way to the front to award citations to his men including his son, Capt. Sam Walker.

General Walker was a Texan with the spirit of the Alamo heroes. When a Korean Dunkirk was feared last July, he gave orders to the U.S. 25th Division saying: "If we are forced to retreat to Pusan it will be greatest butchery. Stand and die like the Alamo heroes." Now, he sleeps in Arlington National Cemetery. He was one of America's most gallant soldiers and a crusader who sacrificed his life on the altar of freedom in defense of democratic nations.

We are going to hold a memorial service for him in Tokyo on January 23.

I believe that Korean situation looks more serious today than last summer. Seoul was already taken by the Reds. The Japanese people are worrying about the fate of the U.N. forces; but I am telling them that they will be victorious in the end.

#### JAPAN AND HER REARMAMENT

I hope that the Japanese peace treaty will be signed soon, for the time is soon coming when Japan will have to defend her own shores. Although her rearmament is now being discussed in your country, it is rather quiet here, for the new Constitution forbids it. Because of it, Leftist politicians are crying for perpetual neutrality. But, however much as Japan may wish to preserve her neutrality, Russia will never respect it, and will walk in when the U.S. Army is withdrawn. If properly armed, Japan can be made a bulwark against the advance of the Soviet Communists.

I have been speaking to my countrymen that the fate of Japan is already decided. Instead of being enslaved as Russia's satellite, Japan must ally herself with the United States as a democratic nation. As the Communists are very active and are spending enormous funds to win our youths, we must teach our youths new patriotism to defend their own rights and liberties as a democratic people.

When the peace treaty is signed, there ought to be a separate treaty of alliance between our two countries, allowing the U.S. to station military, naval, and air forces until Japan reaches her maturity and is able to defend herself.

I hope that your Government will pursue a strong Asiatic policy so that the Japanese people will have more confidence in the U.S.

In wishing you a Happy New Year, I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for your kindness, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

YUJI G. KASAI.

448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan.

## THE AMERICA-JAPAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

JIUJI G. KASAI, *President*

*OUR OBJECT: To interpret American ideals and democratic principles to the Japanese people for the establishment of true Democracy in Japan, and to interpret Japan to America to cement American-Japanese friendship; and to combat Soviet-directed Communism in Japan.*

National Headquarters:

448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho, Setagayaku, Tokyo.

Telephone: Matsuzawa 3666.

Office: 17, 3-chome, Shintomicho, Chuwoku, Tokyo.

Telephone: Tsukiji (55) 3001, 3002.

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The America-Japan Cultural Society requests the honor of your presence at the LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION to be held under its auspices, sponsored by the Tokyo Prefecture, at the HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL, on Monday afternoon, February 12, 1951, 1 p.m. The following program will be given:

National Anthems: "The Star-Spangled Banner"  
"Kimigayo"

1. Opening Address by the President
2. Address: Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, Governor of Tokyo.
3. Greeting: Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, Chief, CI & E, GHQ.
4. Address: Lt. Col. Daniel C. Imboden,  
Chief. Press & Publication Sect., CI & E, GHQ.
5. Greeting: Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister.
6. Address: Lincoln, the Great Emancipator  
Hon. W. J. Sebald, Jr., Chief. Diplomatic Section, GHQ.
7. Address: Hon. John D. Rockefeller, III,  
Member of Ambassador Dulles Mission.
8. Address: Lincoln's Ideals and the American-Japanese Alliance.  
Mr. Jiuji Kasai, President of the Society.



From JIUJI G. KASAI  
448, 4-chome, Matsubaracho,  
Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan



Doctor Louis A. Warren,  
Editor the Lincoln Love,  
Lincoln National Life Co. Ltd.,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.,  
U. S. A.

April 17, 1951

Mr. Jiuji G. Kasai  
448, 4-chome Matsubaracho  
Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan

My dear Mr. Kasai:

Back at my desk again after a very long speaking itinerary I find your letter of February 14 and some of the enclosures attached which I have had the chance to go over thoroughly for the first time.

I believe I did send you a cablegram at San Francisco when I was there but I felt that a fuller acknowledgement of your letter should be received upon reaching my desk. Thank you for your enclosures and I trust that your Lincoln birthday celebration was all that you anticipated.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:JK  
L. A. Warren



SOICHI DOGANE

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
SUMITOMO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
10, 4-CHOME AZUCHI-MACHI HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN

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MR. SHOZO NOGUCHI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*Assistant Leader of Japanese Insurance Team.*

THE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
3-CHOME MARUNOUCHI CHIYODA-KU TOKYO  
TELS: CHIYODA (27) 1105~9

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*V on m. c. 9-28-54*

*Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa  
603-2 Kamikitazawa  
Setagaya, Tokyo  
Japan*

## TAUGHT PEACE AND FREEDOM

# Lincoln's Portrait on Kite Helps Chula Vistan Observe Old Ritual

By QUAY HOUSE

Saburo Muraoka, a native of Yokohama, and now a successful Chula Vista vegetable grower, wants his two sons and one grandson "to grow up to be just like Abraham Lincoln."

So much so, in fact, that yesterday he combined the symbolic elements of flying a kite in the spring breeze with an ancient Japanese ritual to help achieve his objective.

Kite flying signifies many things to the Japanese, but to Muraoka, who is now 52 and came to America in 1915, "It is good — very good to fly a kite. You forget everything else. You enjoy the outdoors, the wind and the solitude, too."

### BOY'S DAY CUSTOM

But in Japan it is the custom for every family to fly a big kite on Boy's Day, which falls on May 5. A picture of a great historical personality is drawn on the kite to signify an ideal for the sons of the family.

"You see," Muraoka said earnestly, "it is the family's hope that the sons will grow up to be like the man whose picture is on the kite — that they will develop his great characteristics."

The small, deeply tanned man with iron-gray hair and a whisk of a mustache squinted his brown eyes through gold-rimmed glasses

against the afternoon sun, and explained: "I have two sons and a grandson. The oldest son is serving in the U. S. Army. The other son and grandson are very young yet, but I am hoping that they too, will grow up to be fine American citizens."

### A GREAT LESSON

"My ideal personality is Abraham Lincoln, and I am constantly educating my sons with the hope that they will attain his fine characteristics."

"Lincoln is the most loving personality in my life. I like his character so much I have his pictures in my home. He had a great lesson for modern people — peace and freedom."

Muraoka said that is why he followed the ancient Japanese ritual yesterday for the first time. His artist friend, Sengai Takahashi, of San Diego, drew Lincoln's picture on the six-foot square kite Muraoka made with split bamboo and muslin coated with wax and gelatin.

### PRAYERS WITH SON

"As my family and I fly this kite today our prayers will especially go to our son in the service, who is going overseas. May he go as a personal diplomat of America tradition and democracy wherever he may be sent and may he strive for everlasting peace."

The oldest son is Pfc. Roy Muraoka, 22, a Chula Vista High School graduate, who flew to Seattle yesterday to rejoin his unit after visiting his parents. He just graduated from the Army's field medical school at Camp Carson, Colo.

### HERE SINCE 1915

The other son is Takanori, 7, and the grandson is Kayne Horiuchi, seven-month-old son of Mrs. Lillian Horiuchi. Mr. and Mrs. Muraoka have another daughter, Jane, 17, a Chula Vista High School student.

Muraoka, who is president of the San Diego Buddhist Church, said he came to San Diego from Japan during the 1915 exposition to join his father, and has resided ever since in the Chula Vista area, where he farms 47 acres of vegetable land.

He said he plans to keep the kite and fly it again on 1900 feet of rope on Lincoln's birthday.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION

SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA  
Mon., May 5, 1952★

a-3



Saburo Muraoka hauled down his 36-square-foot kite yesterday on his farm at First St. and Quintard Ave., Castle Park, long enough to give his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Horiuchi, and his grandson, Kayne, 7 months, a close look at picture of Abraham Lincoln.



*Dr. Warren*

March 14, 1956

JAPANESE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS  
STUDY TEAM  
Thursday, March 22, 1956

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The minutes of the meeting held March 13 follow this preliminary report.

Mr. Rood was in New York City on March 13 at the office of the Institute of Life Insurance and had the opportunity of meeting the members of the Study Team. He carried on a conversation with the leader, Shin-Ichiro Kiga, whose English, while fluent, was nevertheless rather difficult for Mr. Rood to understand. He learned that each member of the team will be given a telephone receiver connected to the broadcasting equipment used by the interpreter. As each Lincoln speaker discusses his subject, the interpreter will simultaneously translate this speech to the members of the Study Team. There will be no interruption to the speaker. Mr. Rood was of the opinion that the various members were not too adept at using the English language nor in reading the printed word. Attached is a photostat of the photographs of the men and their titles.

They expect to arrive in Fort Wayne on the Broadway at 7:24 a.m. and are to be met by Messrs. Rood, Phelps and Semans. Their baggage will be left at the Pennsylvania Station and the entire group will be escorted to the Keenan Hotel. Two hotel rooms have been reserved for their use at the expense of the Lincoln, arranged for by Miss Beeth. The three Lincoln representatives will probably breakfast with the group and deliver them thereafter to the Company lounge at about 9 or 9:30 a.m.

The question of seating arrangement at the dining table arose and it was felt best to let Mr. Philpot suggest the seating arrangement which would be most acceptable, bearing in mind the difficulty of our people conversing in a common language with our guests. Mr. Budecki will be responsible for place cards for all men in attendance and, following Mr. Philpot's instructions, will make seating arrangements at the table.

Mrs. Lane Breidenstein, Fort Wayne Better Business Bureau, who lived in Japan at one time, recommended that we choose the menu featuring chicken, as she says the Japanese are very fond of chicken; therefore, that menu was chosen.

March 13, 1956

JAPANESE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

STUDY TEAM

Thursday, March 22, 1956

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At a meeting in Mr. Auer's office today attended by Messrs. Bryce, Semans, Phelps, Whitbread, d'Unger, Budecki, Auer and Dr. Scoins, the following plans were outlined:

- I. The group to assemble in the lounge at 9 a. m. To be greeted by Mr. Auer in behalf of the Lincoln.

An invitation will be issued to one of Lincoln's Japanese life insurance agents (from Chicago), to be selected by Mr. Cross, to add an additional word of welcome (possibly in the Japanese language) in behalf of the Lincoln. Mr. Semans has agreed to follow this with Mr. Cross to see that the Japanese agent arrives in due time and spends the day with the delegation.

- II. Mr. Semans will be in charge of the lectures pertaining to underwriting. The members of the study team have asked to be informed of the "actual state of application of the numerical rating method to the selection of risks." The group is also interested in underwriting on a non-medical basis, and is particularly interested in the underwriting of substandard risks. Dr. Scoins and Mr. Whitbread will conduct the lectures, and following each discussion there will be a question and answer period open to the various members of the delegation.

If it is intended to use slides during the lectures of the underwriting section, Mr. Semans is to take the responsibility for having the screen and stereopticon available and in place for that purpose.

It is intended that the morning session be concluded by 11:30, with a possible break midway for a stretch.

- III. A luncheon will be served in the private dining room as shortly after 11:30 as the group can be gathered together, with the following invited to the luncheon:

Mr. Stagg  
Mr. Cross  
Mr. Rood  
Mr. Auer  
Mr. Ledden  
Mr. McDiarmid  
Mr. Semans  
Mr. Shinnick

Mr. Whitbread  
Mr. Bryce  
Mr. Phelps  
Dr. Scoins  
Mr. d'Unger  
Mr. Clark  
Mr. Budecki  
Japanese Agent

A written invitation as arranged for by Mr. Auer will be sent to each



individual for the luncheon. It is anticipated that the guests and Home Office folks will total thirty by number, which is probably the maximum that can be served conveniently in the dining room.

- IV. A tour of inspection by the delegation will be conducted by Mr. Budecki. This complete tour should not take more than forty-five minutes, the group to be reassembled in the lounge by 2 p.m. The suggested tour will be developed by Mr. Budecki and will probably include the areas in the Home Office where the underwriting and reinsurance is handled, as well as the Museum. Dr. Warren will be asked to say a few words to the group pertaining to Lincoln and Museum's relationship to the Company.

When the group reassembles in the lounge, arrangements will be made to take a photograph, with each member of the delegation to receive a copy.

- V. Mr. Phelps will be responsible for the presentation of the reinsurance program, lectures to be by Mr. Clark, Mr. d'Unger and Mr. Budecki. In each case after the subject matter has been discussed by the individual, a brief question and answer period will be held with the delegates participating.

Midway in the program, at about 3 o'clock, there will be a break, at which time both tea and coffee will be served in the lounge. This break should take no more than fifteen minutes, with the lecture work to proceed directly thereafter. The entire program should be completed by 3:45 P.M. Mr. Burns is to arrange for service of tea and coffee.

- VI. A closing statement by an officer of the Company will take place with the gift of a medallion to be presented to each Japanese guest and Mr. Philpot, intended as a memento of their visit to the Lincoln. A stockholders statement, if available, will be presented at the same time. Mr. Phelps is to be responsible for the gift.

Mr. Phelps has agreed to communicate with either Mr. Frank L. Rowland, managing director of the Life Office Management Association, or Mr. Arthur C. Daniels, Vice President of the Institute of Life Insurance, making inquiry as to the suggested procedure to be followed; whether or not written material should be given to the delegates; whether the presentation for both underwriting and reinsurance should be basic or of a complex or detailed nature. Any materials which are presented to the delegation for underwriting or for reinsurance should be included in a kit with the name of the Japanese delegate to be embossed on the kit, Mr. Semans to be responsible for the preparation and presentation of the material both for the underwriting and reinsurance phases.

Mr. Budecki will be responsible for a name card for the lapel of each delegate, each Home Office participant in the lecture work, and the Home Office guests at the luncheon.

Mr. Budecki will also be responsible for the blackboard which is to be installed.

Newspaper publicity will be handled by Mr. White.

Unless an earlier meeting is called, the same group will meet again next Tuesday, March 20, at 1:30 p.m. in my office.

EDA:WB

Edward D. Auer





SHIN-ICHIRO KIGA, F.J.A.

LEADER

*Speaks English*

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
CHIYODA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
KYOBASHI, TOKYO



GENZO WAKABAYASHI, F.J.A.

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
NIHON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
IMABASHI, OSAKA



TSUNEHISA YADA

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
DAI-ICHI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
YURAKUCHO, TOKYO



YOSHITOMI SEKI

DIRECTOR  
MEIJI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO



SADAMU HARUYAMA

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
ASAHI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO



SOICHI DOGANE

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
SUMITOMO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
AZUBEMACHI, OSAKA



MASANORI YAMA-NO-UCHI, F.J.A.

ACTUARY

MITSUI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
NIHONBASHI MIYOMACHI, TOKYO



BENJIRO OHTA

VICE PRESIDENT  
TOHO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
NISHI GINZA, TOKYO



SHOZO NOGUCHI, F.J.A.

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
JAPAN LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO



RYOICHI ODAYASHI

PROFESSOR  
HITOTSUBASHI UNIVERSITY  
KUNITACHI, TOKYO



MICHIO TAKEUCHI

*Supervisor*  
VICECHIEF OF EXECUTIVE SECTION  
BANKING BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
HONSHO-CHO, TOKYO



SHIROICHI NISHIMOTO

SECRETARY

FIELD MANAGER  
CHIYODA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
KYOBASHI, TOKYO

# Abe Lincoln Recognized By Japanese

By JEANNE FRANKE

In Japan, every little child has heard of Abraham Lincoln and knows something of how Americans honor his memory, according to Shin-ichiro Kiga, leader of a 12-man life insurance team from Japan.

The group, accompanied by N. E. Philpot, International Co-manager and interpreters, visited Fort Wayne yesterday for a close look at the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.

The Japanese insurance officials will be in the United States until the end of April. Following their day in Fort Wayne yesterday, they went to Chicago.

Kiga said yesterday that Lincoln National Life is a company that has been very famous in Japan and that he and other members of the party were very interested in seeing its underwriting and reinsurance operations.

Kiga cited as outstanding what he termed "client liaison" practiced by the Fort Wayne company. Friendly contact with clients or customers always is important, he pointed out, and in the field of reinsurance, the clients are other companies.

The tour leaders said that the insurance business has not grown in Japan as it has in the United States in recent years. Before the war, he went on, there were about 25 insurance companies, with headquarters in five cities; today there are 20, 17 in Tokyo and three in Osaka. Of the total, 17 are mutual companies, and three are stock companies, like Lincoln.

It is very difficult to establish new companies in Japan, he said.

Kiga said that in addition to be able to see operations of which they had heard so much, members of his party also were very impressed with the Fort Wayne company's home offices and with the Lincoln Museum.

## Pay Lincoln Tribute

The tribute paid to Lincoln by the company was of interest because the Civil War president is so well known in Japan. Kiga said that while many companies in his country honor their founders, he knows of no business firm that honors a public figure in this way through its name and foundation activities.

While Kiga said there are many differences in the insurance field here and in Japan, he reported that Japanese companies, like their cousins over here, offer prizes to top salesmen as incentives.

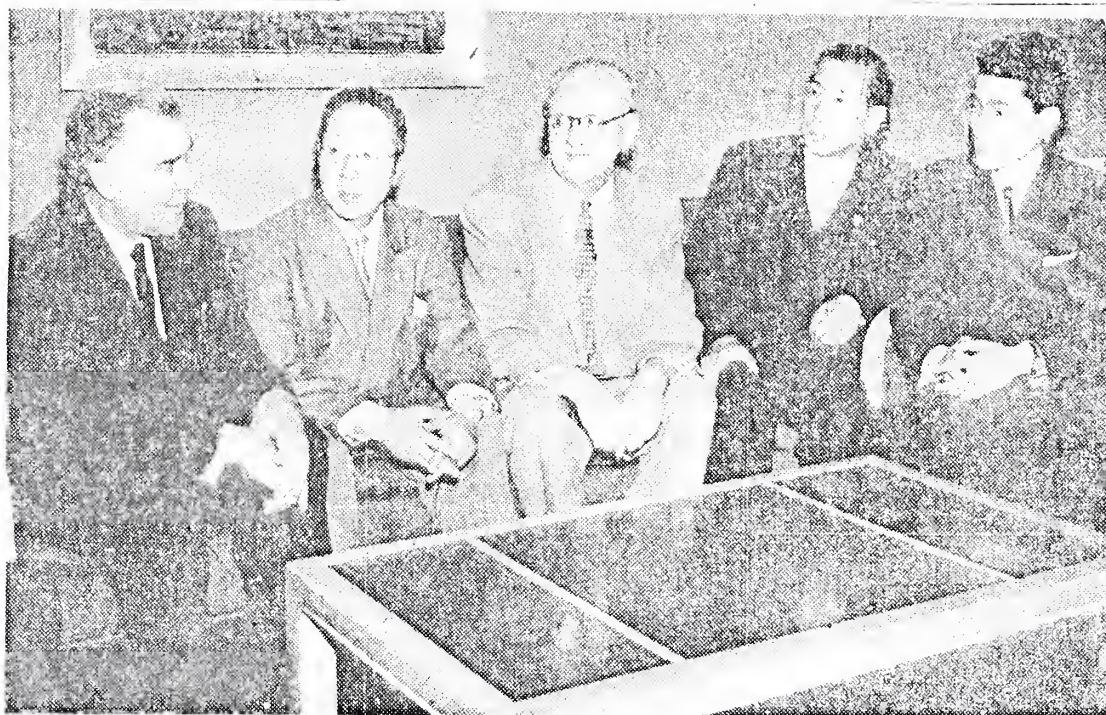
He added that insurance agents often win government prizes, awarded on a local basis, for contributing most to saving in their areas.

While emphasis is on education during the tour, the Japanese visitors also are getting an opportunity to see something in America. Except when travel is necessary, they have evenings free for sight-seeing or such activities as attending Broadway shows in New York. They also are visiting American homes and many of their hosts arrange events such as the luncheon Lincoln National presented yesterday.

Philpot explained that the tour is part of the technical assistance program of the International Cooperation Administration, aimed at strengthening friendship by helping to increase economic efficiency of the nations assisted.

He pointed to such visits as good opportunity for seeing the idea of American free enterprise. Answering criticisms sometimes made of technical assistance programs, Philpot said he feels they definitely have an effect of "buying defense" rather than "giving away America."





**JAPANESE INSURANCE MEN HERE**—Above, three members of a party of 12 Japanese insurance representatives who visited the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. yesterday talk over the day's program with two of their hosts. Left to right above are Dr. W. H. Scoins, chief medical director of Lincoln Life; Shin-ichiro Kiga, Tokyo, leader of the group; D. B. Semans, Lincoln Life second vice president; Ryoichi Obayashi, professor at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, and Michio Takeuchi of the Banking Bureau of the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo.

## ABE AND KING OF SIAM: STORY OF ELEPHANTS

### They Still Like Lincoln in Thailand

New York, Feb. 11 [Special]—Biographies of Abraham Lincoln are the most dog-eared books in a mobile library that bounces in a pony cart thru 11 villages in north-eastern Thailand, it is reported by Miss Mary Anglemyer, 48, an American librarian. She has just returned from a technical assistance mission to Thailand for the United Nations educational, scientific, and cultural organization.

Lincoln's popularity, Miss Anglemyer believes, stems from the story of an offer by King Mongkut of Siam to provide technical assistance to the United States. The king offered three elephants to the United States to help haul heavy goods. President Lincoln declined.

#### Letter of Lincoln

Mr. Lincoln wrote the king: "I appreciate most highly your majesty's tender of good offices in forwarding to this

government a stock from which a supply of elephants might be raised on our soil. This government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer if the object were one which could be made practically useful in the present condition of the United States.

"Our political jurisdiction, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent in transportation in internal commerce."

Miss Anglemyer arrived in the city of Ubon on Christmas eve, 1956, to set up a library at the UNESCO education center. The bookmobile circuit was set up to reach villagers who could not come to the center.

#### Cart a Success

The pony was found to be the only reliable motive power. The bookmobile proved an immediate success. Villagers literate enough to sign for the books crowded around the cart at each monthly appearance.

Besides the Lincoln biographies, Miss Anglemyer said, Thai translations of Jack London novels were well liked. Another popular choice—one

that puzzled the librarian—was Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

Thai readers also liked Charles A. Lindbergh's story of his trans-Atlantic flight and Louisa May Alcott's "Little Men" and "Little Women." There was demand, too, for books of Thai folk talks, local history, religion, and morals.

#### But No Anna

One book conspicuously absent was Margaret Landon's "Anna and the King of Siam." The book is based on the memoirs of Anna Leonowens, a Welsh woman who in the 1860s was secretary to the king and governess to his children. The Thais resented the author's attitude toward King Mongkut.

The increasing load on the cart soon became too much for one pony, and a two pony rig was devised. The library later acquired a second cart with a driver named Song.





## A 1913 Grad Of U. Of C. To Honor Lincoln

TOKYO (UPI)—Jiuji Kasai will return to the land of Lincoln to pay tribute to the man who has inspired him throughout his life.

Kasai, 74, president of the Kokusai Csangyo Co. Ltd., will return to the University of Chicago for the 50th class reunion of the graduates of 1913.

He will present a painting of Abraham Lincoln drawn on a gold colored silk cloth with black Japanese brush ink to the university.

"I consider Lincoln the champion of freedom and justice," he said. "During my years at Chicago I visited all the historical places in the State of Illinois, such as the place where he made a famous speech against Douglas."

"All throughout my life I was inspired by Lincoln, by his principles, conviction, justice and freedom," said Kasai, who served in the Tokyo Municipal Assembly and the House of Representatives.

"I consider myself as the champion of freedom in Japan as even during the most troubled days during the war when I was put into jail by the militarists and labeled a 'pro-American traitor' I did not give up what I thought was right."

He last visited Illinois in February, 1950, when he laid a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.

Kasai, while a student at the university, won the Julius Rosenwald prize for an oration in behalf of equal rights for Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast.



## Insatiable Interest Shown In Foreign Publications

Once a year since 1959, a vast collection of books from all over the world has been displayed in Tokyo. The Third Tokyo International Book Exhibition is now being held at the Trade Center at Ottemachi, Tokyo.

This exhibition has become an annual event which many bookworms and scholars look forward to with great interest.

The unquenchable yearning of the Japanese people to absorb knowledge of all kinds from abroad and to keep abreast of the times is shown in their keen interest in foreign publications.

A quick look into the present condition of the foreign book market in this country clearly bears this out.

**No Restriction on Imports**  
Most of the foreign books imported into Japan are handled by member companies of the Japan Book Importers Association.

Unlike former times, when foreign currency was extremely difficult to obtain, the importing of books and periodicals from abroad has now been greatly facilitated by the application of the so-called Automatic Approval System by which the necessary foreign currency applied for is automatically granted to the importer.

Strange new forms of books

devised abroad sometimes make their way across the seas to Japan. To mention one example, there have been some medical books into which color slides are incorporated, taking the place of the usual illustrations.

When books like these come into the country, the customs officials scratch their heads and ponder over the question whether such books should be classified under the category of "books" or "films." Books are allowed to come in duty free whereas films are taxable.

**Imports Increasing**  
As Japan gradually regains her old position among the leading agencies of the world in the import of foreign books it ceases.

The majority of imported books consists of technical, medical and scientific titles, but the number of books on social science subjects is also quite considerable.

There is also a sizable demand for foreign government publications as well as for academic titles published by the various universities of the world. There actually is a book company in Tokyo which specializes in the importation of such publications and their back numbers.

An overwhelming majority of the imported books are brought

in from the United States. Other countries from which books are being imported in varying degrees include England, Germany, France and Italy. Some books are also imported from the various countries of South-east Asia.

Among the large book importers are such companies as Maruzen, Kinokuniya, the Overseas Publications and Trading Company, and the Japan Publications and Trading Company. Besides these big importers there are such special organizations as Kyobunko which concentrates on the importation of Christian literature and the Western Publications Distribution Agency which leads the field in importing foreign magazines and paperbacks.

**Authorized Asian Editions**  
The prices of American books in Japan are in general way out of reach of Japanese college professors and students.

At one time some unethical publishers who tried to capitalize on this situation and published pirated editions on a no-royalty basis.

The Japanese Government stepped in and finally put a stop to this kind of business. Meanwhile, responsible publishers negotiated with American publishing houses and Government authorities, on a program whereby photo-offset reprint editions of American books would be made published in Japan on a modified royalty basis.

The results were successful, and so-called Asia Editions of numerous American titles are now being published in Japan at prices which even students can afford.

The cost of an Asia Edition is about one-third of that of its imported American counterpart.

The quality of Japanese printing and binding being excellent, many Asian Edition books are now being exported to South-east Asian countries, where they are well received.

**Tuttle-Co. Pioneers**

The pioneers in the publishing of these reprints are Kogakusha and the Charles E. Tuttle Company. Charles E. Tuttle, the president of the company which bears his name, is an American, and his contribution to this movement is much appreciated by the Japanese people.

Authorized reprints are now also being published by Maruzen, Kinokuniya, the Japan Publications & Trading Company, and several other leading publishers in this country.

These reprints are now being used extensively as textbooks by the universities and colleges



Prince Mikasa cutting the tape at the opening of the Third Tokyo International Book Exhibition now being held at the Tokyo Trade Center. The display is open to the public and will continue through Sunday April 16.

covery in Japan has created a new global interest in Japan home, and many of them going to the United States.

**Trend Toward Paperbacks**  
The shift from hard-cover books to paperbacks seems to be a general trend the world over.

Until quite recently, a paperback volume was just a popular priced edition of a book that had been originally published with a hard cover. But today many original editions are coming out in the form of paperbacks.

**Leading Publishers**  
The leading publishers of this kind of reading material are the Japan Travel Bureau's publishing department, Hokuseido, Kenkyusha, Tuttle, the Tokyo News Service and several others.

The foreign paperbacks best known in Japan are published by Pocket Books, Signet, Bantam and Dell.

The best selling titles are those which have been adapted into movies or television programs.

"Ben Hur," "Spartacus," "E. S. Gardner's 'Perry Mason' Series, and the works of Carter Brown are best sellers. Other fast-selling titles provide background information in such news subjects as the Eichmann trial.

Titles which have been published in translated form also do very well. Those who are first impressed with the translations often feel the urge to see what the original version was like.

The best known and best selling British paperbacks are Penguin books.

Many readers will be surprised to know that some 500 different kinds of foreign magazines, including the popular Time, Life, Newsweek, and

being imported regularly and sold in this country.

The Western Publications Distribution Agency, (popularly known as Yohan), imports and distributes practically all of the foreign magazines sold in Japan. They say that generous illustrated magazines seem to sell the best because, after all, Japan is not an English speaking country. This undoubtedly explains why the photo magazines Life and Look sell so well.

**The Highly Fashion-Conscious**  
The Wild About Fashions! Japanese women are obviously responsible for the tremendous sale of imported fashion magazines. Seventeen is the leader in this field, followed by such American fashion journals as Vogue, Mademoiselle, and 'Glamour'.

Sales of such higher-priced French magazine as French Vogue, L'art et la Mode, are also increasing. This is perhaps because the standard of living in Japan is rising, and the Japanese woman is beginning to be able to afford a little bit of extravagance.

The growing interest in Italian fashions seem to be helping the sale of the Italian fashion magazines Bell'eta and La Moda.

The German 'Burda' according to the owner of a Ginza bookstore, is beginning to sell well, and he believes that the German and Japanese girls have much in common in their tastes.

In the popular price class 'Lana Lobell' is selling in Japan well over 10,000 copies per issue.

Apparel is being sold with a complete translation support which the Japanese distributor has prepared on his own initiative. Ever since the distributor supplied 'Apparel' readers with a Japanese sim-

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## 27 Countries Entered In Giant Book Display

By KATSUJI YABUKI

The Third Tokyo International Book Exhibition, now being held at the Tokyo Trade Center, is a "must" not only to book-trade people but also to all others interested in international cultural exchange.

On a much larger scale than the previous ones, this year's

many different countries, always mindful of promoting international understanding.

At present he is president of the Tokyo International Book Exhibition, he is an international trade fair consultant and organizer, and an executive director of the U.S. International Book Exhibition.

Masaharu Mochizuki, co-operating with Wales on the Tokyo International Book Exhibition, was born in 1885 and has long been engaged in the book export and import trade, in the United States during his younger years and in Japan for the last 40 years.

President of the Japan Publications Trading Company in Tokyo, Mochizuki is an ardent student and admirer of Abraham Lincoln and has a large collection of books and other materials concerning the 16th U.S. President. Part of his collection is now being shown in Tokyo International Book Exhibition.

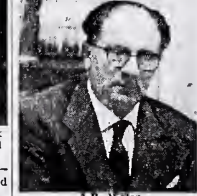
The two book ambassadors are confident that sporadic exhibitions, whether they display books or any other items, are of little value to the exhibitors to the trade, or to the general public.

"Continuity," said Wales, "is most important, particularly for book exhibitions."

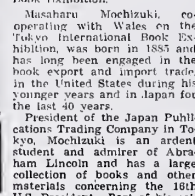
"And the present Tokyo International Book Exhibition,"

he continued, "includes books not only of all the publishers who participated in the previous exhibitions, but also of many new ones."

In this year's exhibition, West Germany is represented by the largest number of publishers, 288 in all, followed by the United States with 150 publishers. A special booth exhibits an attractive collection of U.S. best-sellers. In third place comes Italy with 131 publishers. One of them, Coplan from Bologna, is showing an unusual book, "Five Fast Travelers," a juvenile, which contains a miniature music book that plays a fitting melody as



A.P. Wales



Masaharu Mochizuki

## A 1913 Grad Of U. Of C. To Honor Lincoln

TOKYO (UPI)—Jiuji Kasai will return to the land of Lincoln to pay tribute to the man who has inspired him throughout his life.

Kasai, 74, president of the Kokusai Csangyo Co. Ltd., will return to the University of Chicago for the 50th class reunion of the graduates of 1913.

He will present a painting of Abraham Lincoln drawn on a gold colored silk cloth with black Japanese brush ink to the university.

"I consider Lincoln the champion of freedom and justice," he said. "During my years at Chicago I visited all the historical places in the State of Illinois, such as the place where he made a famous speech against Douglas."

"All throughout my life I was inspired by Lincoln, by his principles, conviction, justice and freedom," said Kasai, who served in the Tokyo Municipal Assembly and the House of Representatives.

"I consider myself as the champion of freedom in Japan as even during the most troubled days during the war when I was put into jail by the militarists and labeled a 'pro-American traitor' I did not give up what I thought was right."

He last visited Illinois in February, 1950, when he laid a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.

Kasai, while a student at the university, won the Julius Rosenwald prize for an oration in behalf of equal rights for Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast.







# Lincoln Lore

June, 1977

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month  
by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1672

## LINCOLN IN THE ORIENT

G.S. Boritt, currently at Harvard working on a post-doctoral project to test the authenticity of disputed Lincoln texts by computerized word analysis, spent two years in Asia teaching the Civil War period. He was there under the auspices of the University of Maryland's extension program. The school had a contract with the Department of Defense to provide teachers for American soldiers in Japan and Viet Nam. The students also included some local people who were wives, workers on American bases, and other such persons as had a close connection with the United States forces. Teaching was done in English. Although these working conditions hardly

allowed a total immersion in the culture of the East, Professor Boritt did have a rare opportunity to observe Japanese interest in Abraham Lincoln.

Japan is famous for being the most Westernized country in Asia, and to the Japanese the United States represents the West more strongly than any other country. Within the United States as well as without, Abraham Lincoln symbolizes American values more than any other historical figure. In Japan, then, Lincoln is a symbol of Westernization, democracy, industrialization, and the complex of values and symbolic associations that go with them. Lincoln is an inter-



*Courtesy of G.S. Boritt, Bolton, Massachusetts*

A sober Japanese man in a Western business suit solemnly rubs the nose of Gutzon Borglum's famous Lincoln bust. This traditional good luck gesture is not confined to Americans. Most of G.S. Boritt's charming portfolio of snapshots of a Lincoln exhibit in Japan can be seen on pages two and three.



national figure, and Japan's interest in Lincoln is certainly convincing proof of it.

Professor Boritt had a particularly good opportunity to witness Japanese interest in Lincoln in 1969, when a travelling Lincoln exhibit came to Tokyo for a spectacular visit which drew about a half a million visitors in ten days. Mr. Ralph G. Newman, who has written numerous books on Lincoln and whose Abraham Lincoln Book Shop in Chicago has long been a gathering place for students, scholars, and collectors of Lincolniana, put the exhibit together. Mr. Newman explained in a recent telephone interview the way that the exhibit was an embodiment of Japanese interest in Lincoln in the peculiar historical circumstances of 1969.

The United States government was keenly interested in promoting foreign trade in the late 1960s. Many of us have seen examples of such promotions in large department stores in the United States. France or England or Germany will bring an array of products to the store and bring a "grabber" with them as well, some cultural group or object from their country which symbolizes the country's sophistication, a ballet company, an art exhibit, or an historical display. The United States Department of Commerce contacted a large Japanese department store chain to discuss a similar promotion of American products in Japan. When they discussed the grabber, one executive suggested that a display about cowboys and Indians would be ideal.

The rather curious Japanese fascination with American Westerns is legendary, of course, but the year was 1969, the United States was fighting a war in Viet Nam, and one Japanese executive present thought that the spectacle of the near extermination of the Indians by the United States was not a subject likely to make the country look good in Asian eyes at that particular time. He, in fact, was shocked at the suggestion and urged rather that the exhibit concern Abraham Lincoln. He pointed out that there were more books on Lincoln in Japanese than in any other language than English and recalled contests in Japanese schools to write essays on Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln it would be.

Ralph Newman then put a large exhibit together, made a copy of the Borglum head of Lincoln that stands in front of Lincoln's tomb, built facades of New Salem cabin fronts, made a wax model of Lincoln which delivered the Gettysburg Address alternately in Japanese and English, built numerous panels, and got the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to publish its article on Lincoln as a short biography to go with the exhibit. The whole thing cost about \$150,000, most of which the Commerce Department paid, but Mr. Newman did have to raise some of the money from private companies who did business in Japan and thought the exhibit would be good for public relations. The exhibit went to Tokyo and then to Nagoya. At the end, the Borglum head was donated to the Japanese National Library, where it still stands. Before the tour was over, executives of an Australian department store chain saw the exhibit and requested a tour of four Australian cities. Arrangements were made, another Borglum head was copied, and the exhibit made another tour.

The exhibit was a big success. It opened in Tokyo the day of enormous Japanese student anti-American riots on account of Okinawa. While students chanted anti-American slogans

in the streets, thousands of Japanese milled about inside the department store, paying homage to an American President. Professor Boritt confirms from first-hand experience that these riots were both eerily ritualistic and strangely respectful of the United States, even as they criticized the United States. He and his wife, who are Caucasians (and any Caucasian, much to the chagrin of Europeans, is assumed to be American in Japan), observed a riot at first hand and were in fact protected by Japanese rioters even as they rioted against American policies. Strangely enough, also, the Japanese showed more interest in the exhibit than some of the Americans. The American Ambassador, according to Mr. Newman, showed no enthusiasm for the exhibit, and the Secretary of Commerce, who visited Japan during the exhibit, insulted the Japanese by not attending the exhibit on his own country's patron saint.

Professor Boritt recalls his impression that the Japanese embrace Lincoln as a symbol of the West. Like all symbols, Lincoln is meant to serve a certain purpose, and inconvenient aspects of the historical figure's real life are forgotten or, in Boritt's words, "fudged." In other words, they make Lincoln out to be a rather Oriental character. For example, ancestor worship is important in Japan. Westernization does not mean adopting the American worship of youth for them. When dealing with Lincoln, they portray him as a man who loved his family and worshipped his ancestors. His rather strained relationship with his father is ignored completely. Likewise, the Japanese have high respect for learning, a virtue symbolized for them by another famous American, Benjamin Franklin. They gloss over Lincoln's sparse education.

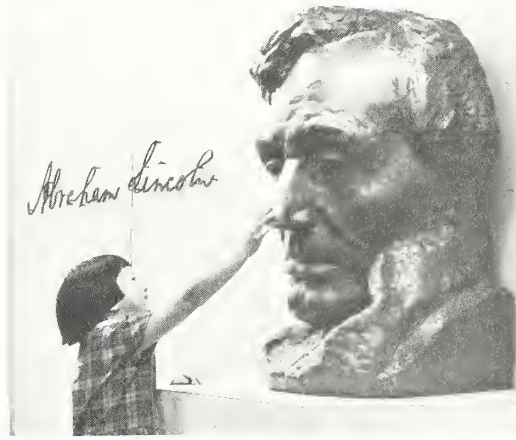
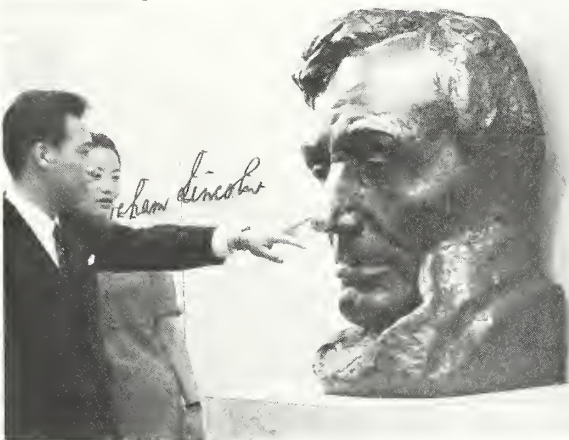
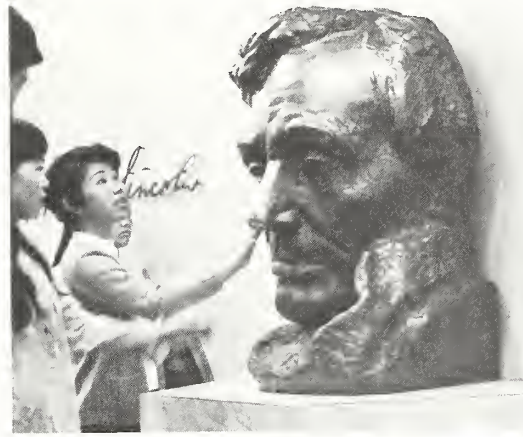
The Emancipation Proclamation figures prominently in the Japanese Lincoln story, but probably Lincoln's rise to fame from poverty is the part of the story with most meaning in contemporary Japan. Westernization means principally industrialization and social mobility. Professor Boritt points out that two decades ago scholars were interested in what some called the "M factor" in American history; many pointed to the great social mobility of this country as unique to America because, unlike any European or South American country, she was born with no feudal past — with no aristocracy and no static hierarchy of social custom. Increasingly, scholars are testing this hypothesis by comparing the experience of other nations, and their results seem to point to social mobility's being a function of industrialization rather than of national experience. Industrialization has come to different countries at different times, but whatever time it comes seems to prove to be a period of great social mobility. There is great social mobility in Japan right now, says Professor Boritt, and they find inspiration in Lincoln's rags-to-riches story.

After the Australian tour, there were many who wanted to see the United States continue its cultural/trade promotions. American goods that went along with the Lincoln exhibit sold well. By 1970, however, the Commerce Department was much concerned about the "dollar drain" and decided to save money by cutting the Lincoln exhibit from the budget. Thus ended Lincoln's posthumous tour of the Orient, but its brief career had proved again that Abraham Lincoln is an international figure who comprises the country's best public relations tool.



Courtesy of G.S. Boritt, Bolton, Massachusetts







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Book, paperback, 7 3/4" x 5", 439 (1) pp., illus., price, \$6.25.

1976

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Illinois February 12, 1976 25¢/Times Downstate Illinois' Weekly Newspaper/Rethinking The Railsplitter/The Perils Of Labeling Lincoln/P. 2/Did He/Really Hate/Slavery?/P. 7/Was He/Truly A/Logroller?/P. 14/What Do/Schoolkids/Think?/P. 16/(Portrait of Lincoln [0-27] with insert: Special/Lincoln Birthday Issue)/Alexander Hesler/Volume 1, Number 22 Lincoln, June 3, 1860, posing for campaign photo/(Cover title)/[Copyright 1976 by Illinois Times Associates. All rights reserved.]

Pamphlet, paper, 16 3/8" x 11 3/8", 27(1) pp., illus., price, \$0.25.

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Book, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6 1/4", xv p., 95 (2) pp.

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Abraham Lincoln/By/David R. Collins/Illustrated By Myron Quinton/Edited By Norma Cournow Camp/mott media/P.O. Box 236 Milford, Michigan 48042/[Copyright 1976 by Mott Media. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 8 3/4" x 5 3/4", fr., fd., 150 (6) pp., illus., price, \$5.95.  
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### COOLIDGE, OLIVIA

The Statesmanship of / Abraham / Lincoln / by Olivia Coolidge/Charles Scribner's Sons/New York/[Copyright 1976 by Olivia Coolidge. All rights reserved. This book published simultaneously in the United States of America and in Canada — Copyright under the Berne Convention.]

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 41-92 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$2.50.

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### MOCHIZUKI, MASA HARU

1976-15

(Device)/(Portrait of Lincoln facing right)/(1809-1865)/16th President of U.S.A./[Japanese printing]/Lincoln Report/No. 18/July 4, 1976/No. 18/(Two lines of Japanese printing)/Tokyo Lincoln Center/Masaharu Mochizuki, Director/2-1, Sarugaku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan/Phone 291 — 1860/Mail address: P.O. Box 5001 Tokyo

International, Tokyo, Japan/(Cover title)/[Printed in Tokyo, Japan in both Japanese and English languages.]

Pamphlet, paper, 10 1/8" x 7 1/4", 8 pp., illus.(Contains catalogues of books on Abraham Lincoln; how to study Lincoln by books; only Japanese to meet Lincoln; impression of Tokyo Lincoln Center, Tokyo Lincoln Center and its Director; and a contents listing of a new book by Mabel Kunkel entitled *Abraham Lincoln: Unforgettable American.*)

### MONJO, F.N.

1976-16

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Brochure, cloth, 10 1/4" x 7 3/4", fr., 48 pp., illus., price, \$7.95.

Juvenile literature.

### SEMONES, HATTIE

1976-17

Duel/With Destiny/By/Hattie Semones/(Device)/Commonwealth Press, Inc./First & Berkeley/Radford, Virginia 24141/iii/[Copyright 1976 by Helen Trigg. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 8 3/4" x 5 3/4", viii p., 131 pp., price, \$6.95.

### STARKEY, LARRY

1976-18

Wilkes Booth/Came/to Washington/Larry Starkey/Random House New York/[Copyright 1976 by Larry K. Starkey. All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions.]

Book, cloth, 8 1/2" x 5 3/4", xiii p., 209 pp., illus., price, \$7.95.

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1976-19

(Scene)/Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's Saga:/Was The Maryland Physician/A Victim Or Part Of/The Lincoln Assassination Conspiracy?/. . . story begins on page 35/And/Med-Chi's/178th Annual Meeting/is coming! (see program inside)/ (Device) Maryland State Medical Journal/April 1976/(Cover title)/[Reprinted from *Maryland State Medical Journal*, April, 1976. Copyright 1976 by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.]

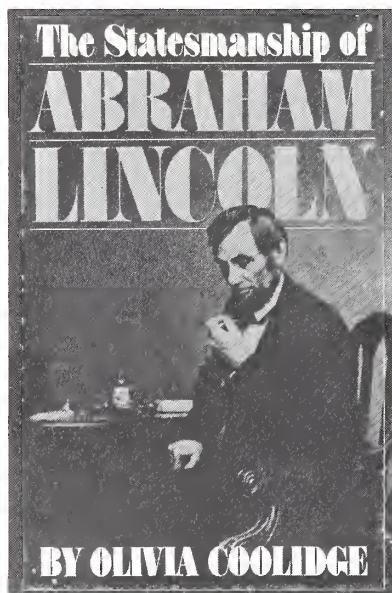
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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7 1/2", 20 pp., printing on inside front and back covers, illus., price, \$1.25. Send to Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.





## G POINT



Tribune photo by Nancy Stone

prime minister, or a woman president of the United States, it's likely to happen first in the United States," Doi says. "But these things are made possible only when there is a very clear presence of women in politics to begin with. The grass-roots movement already must be in place."

Helping to develop those roots hasn't been easy for Doi.

She told a meeting of the Japan America Society of Chicago recently that when she first became chairman of the Japan Socialist Party in 1986, the Western media hailed it as a breakthrough while warning that she would face many obstacles.

"There is no mistake in saying that the women's position (in Japan) has improved consistently since the end of World War II. However, I must say that our position is still considerably lower than that held by women in Europe and the United States," argues Doi, pointing to what she terms the unfairly low number of women who hold management positions in Japanese corporations and bureaucracies.

And she is blunt when putting what advancement there is into perspective.

"Some foreigners point out that Japanese women are powerful within their families and that the general household operation is left in the hands of women," says Doi. "However, I think it would be more appropriate to interpret this situation as a lack of interest in family matters on the part of Japanese men."

#### Leading the fight

Doi led the fight in 1985 to amend the Japan Nationality Law, adding language eliminating discrimination against women.

But on paper only, says Doi.

"In reality," she says, "there is still much discrimination against women."

Eliminating gender-based inequality would enable Japan to progress as a world power, according to Doi, who believes it would "lead to winning trust and respect for Japan from other nations."

As a politician, says Doi, "I am not only interested in improving the Japanese woman's position, but I also am interested in improving women's positions in developing countries."

Despite a career propelled by such talk, Doi was not a one-issue candidate.

She fought proliferation of nuclear power plants in Japan as a member of the House Environment Committee from 1986-1990 and a member of her party's Committee to Oppose Nuclear Power Plants.

She also is known as an environmental



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1976-14

Lincoln Memorial University Press/(Device)/Fall 1976/Vol. 78, No. 3/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education./ [Harrogate, Tenn.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 93-136 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$2.50.

## MOCHIZUKI, MASA HARU

1976-15

(Device)/(Portrait of Lincoln facing right)/(1809-1865)/16th President of U.S.A./ (Japanese printing)/Lincoln Report/No. 18/July 4, 1976/No. 18/(Two lines of Japanese printing)/Tokyo Lincoln Center/Masaharu Mochizuki, Director/2-1, Sarugaku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan/Phone 291 — 1860/Mail address: P.O. Box 5001 Tokyo

International, Tokyo, Japan/(Cover title)/ [Printed in Tokyo, Japan in both Japanese and English languages.]

Pamphlet, paper, 10 1/8" x 7 1/4", 8 pp., illus. (Contains catalogues of books on Abraham Lincoln; how to study Lincoln by books; only Japanese to meet Lincoln; impression of Tokyo Lincoln Center; Tokyo Lincoln Center and its Director; and a contents listing of a new book by Mabel Kunkel entitled *Abraham Lincoln: Unforgettable American.*)

## MONJO, F.N.

1976-16

Gettysburg/Tad Lincoln's Story/F.N. Monjo/illustrations by Douglas Gorsline/(Device)/Windmill Books Inc./and E.P. Dutton & Co. Inc./New York/ [Text copyright 1976 by F.N. Monjo. Illustrations copyright 1976 by Douglas Gorsline. All rights reserved. First edition.]

Brochure, cloth, 10 1/4" x 7 3/4", fr., 48 pp., illus., price, \$7.95.

Juvenile literature.

## SEMONES, HATTIE

1976-17

Duel/With Destiny/By/Hattie Semones/(Device)/Commonwealth Press, Inc./First & Berkley/Radford, Virginia 24141/iii/ [Copyright 1976 by Helen Trigg. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 8 3/4" x 5 3/4", viii p., 131 pp., price, \$6.95.

## STARKEY, LARRY

1976-18

Wilkes Booth/Came/to Washington/Larry Starkey/Random House New York/ [Copyright 1976 by Larry K. Starkey. All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions.]

Book, cloth, 8 1/2" x 5 3/4", xiii p., 209 pp., illus., price, \$7.95.

## TAYLOR, BLAINE

1976-19

(Scene)/Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's Saga:/Was The Maryland Physician/A Victim Or Part Of/The Lincoln Assassination Conspiracy?/. . . story begins on page 35/And/Med-Chi's/178th Annual Meeting/is coming! (see program inside)/ (Device) Maryland State Medical Journal/April 1976/(Cover title)/ [Reprinted from *Maryland State Medical Journal*, April, 1976. Copyright 1976 by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.]

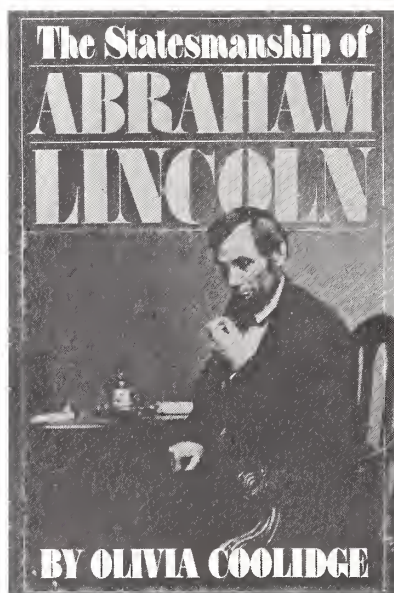
Pamphlet, paper, 11" x 8 1/4", (14) pp., illus. Autographed copy by Dr. Richard D. Mudd, M.D.

## VIOLA, HERMAN

1976-20

Lincoln And The Indians/By Herman Viola/Washington, D.C./ (Portrait of Lincoln)/Address At Annual Meeting/Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin/Madison/1975/Historical Bulletin No. 31/1976/(Cover title)/

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7 1/2", 20 pp., printing on inside front and back covers, illus., price, \$1.25. Send to Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.





# The new face of Japanese politics

Thanks to Abe, Takako Doi walks tall

By Susanne Fowler

In Japan, politics is an animal of a distinctly male gender.

So rare is the woman politician in Japan that the top-ranking Japanese woman politician, Takako Doi, has feminized the face of Japanese politics, galvanizing Japanese women as a voting bloc as never before.

Doi, 62, has announced her resignation after three terms as chair of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, the largest of the country's opposition parties, but remains a member of the Japanese parliament's House of Representatives.

Her tenure has been dogged by criticism from male government leaders, including an agriculture minister, Hsiao Horinouchi, who eventually apologized for calling her unacceptable political material, in his view, because she never married.

Despite her tribulizing, Doi is modest when she talks about being the first woman to head a Japanese political party.

"I don't feel like I'm a special symbol, in particular," says Doi, who was in Chicago recently. "But there are many women who see me in politics, trying to perform the difficult or the impossible, and because of that, they too, decide that they must also do their best."

Doi has done her best to keep women's rights a political issue in Japan because having women's voices heard is vital to achieving a fair government, she says.

"Frankly, I had always doubted if the kind of politics in a male-dominated society could properly be referred to as a democratic form of politics," says Doi, who spoke through an interpreter.

Elected eight times to terms in Japan's lower house of parliament, and selected three times to lead the largest party opposing the ruling Liberal Democrats, Doi's life might have taken a different direction if not for the influences of Hollywood and a politician from Illinois.

She grew up in the port city of Kobe, in southwestern Japan.

"My childhood was very free," she says. "Very laissez-faire. I was given complete freedom by my parents and didn't have to attend the cram schools today's Japanese school children attend."

"I was in high school during World War II. And it made it impossible for me to continue my studies in the classrooms. We had to go to factories and mills to help with the nation's war effort."

## A fondness for Fonda

Despite the disruption, Doi had career goals.

"My father was a medical doctor and I thought I might follow in his footsteps," Doi says.

But her fondness for an American actor named Henry Fonda changed that.

"It happened to see a movie describing Mr. Abraham Lincoln as a promising public defender in Springfield.

"The theme of defending the poor and the deprived as a very idealistic lawyer was very attractive to me," Doi says, "but on top of that, I was an avid fan of the actor playing the role of Lincoln, Henry Fonda."

That was when I made up my mind as to what kind of study I would pursue."

It was an unusual pursuit for a Japanese woman. But in 1958, Doi became a professor of constitutional law at Doshisha University, a prestigious Christian liberal-arts college in Kyoto.



Tribune photo by Nancy Stone

**'There are many women who see me in politics, trying to perform the difficult or the impossible, and because of that, they, too, decide that they must also do their best.'**

—Takako Doi

Her courses centered on Japan's postwar "peace constitution," the American-drafted document under which Japan renounced the right to wage war. She lectured until 1969, when she first was elected to the lower house, making women's rights a recurrent campaign theme.

During one political whistletop, she told supporters, "Japanese women have persevered toward their fathers and their husbands, always waiting several steps behind men. But the time for an end of perseverance has arrived. It's time for the women to stand up and tell the men to follow us."

## Loyal supporters

Sweeping into office thanks to what cynics termed "the madonna factor," (nurturing women voters) Doi used her personality and wit to tap into her country's most undervalued resource: women, who acquired the right to vote just after World War II.

Pink became a campaign trademark, much in the way yellow became a rallying point for another woman politician, Philippines President Corazon Aquino.

Doi often campaigned wearing a pink suit, but she quickly captured her detractors' attention by aggressively building party support through grass-roots organizations of women, transforming her party from one of Marxist ideologues into a broad-based coalition.

Her supporters often showed their loyalty by wearing pink neck scarves.

Some say she helped introduce the use of image consultants in Japanese campaigns, though she denies reports she hired any such advisers.

"There is such a deviation from what is rumored and what is reality," says Doi. "I have never hired these people. I don't have hair or wardrobe specialists on my payroll."

Clicking aside, Doi entered the political arena at a time when parties of both left and right were scurrying to find female

## candidates

But Doi seems interested in distancing herself from the "madonna" campaign label.

"I didn't devise what is now known as the madonna strategy. I have never even used the term myself. It's a label others have put on me."

"Certainly the number of women candidates in Japan has increased and the number of women voters also has increased. In this particular term, voter turnout among women was appreciably higher than the male turnout."

"But I don't think there was any strategy as such to draw them out. But let's face it, half of the population is women, and women lead lives, just as men do."

## Progress for women

Doi does see some progress for women's rights in Japan.

"The situation is changing, even in Japan, which has traditionally been a male-dominated society, like many other Far Eastern societies."

But in politics and in business, "men are finding it increasingly more difficult to make a go of it, unless they have the understanding that men and women have to work together and live together," she says.

Said Doi, there is much room for improvement.

There is no female representative from the ruling party in the Japanese House of Representatives.

And in Liberal Democrat Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's cabinet, there is but one female cabinet member, the secretary general of the agency for science and technology.

"I have always felt that there is no reason why a woman could not be construction minister or a chancellor of the exchequer," says Doi, "but such is not the case in Japan."

"If there is to be a woman Japanese

prime minister, or a woman president of the United States, it's likely to happen first in the United States," Doi says. "But these things are made possible only when there is a very clear presence of women in politics to begin with. The grass-roots movement already must be in place."

Helping to develop those roots hasn't been easy for Doi.

She told a meeting of the Japan America Society of Chicago recently that when she first became chairman of the Japan Socialist Party in 1968, the Western media hailed it as a breakthrough while warning that she would face many obstacles.

There is no mistake in saying that the women's position (in Japan) has improved consistently since the end of World War II. However, I must say that our position is still considerably lower than that held by women in Europe and the United States," argues Doi, pointing to what she terms the unfairly low number of women who hold management positions in Japanese corporations and bureaucracies.

And she is blunt when putting what advancement there is into perspective.

"Some foreigners point out that Japanese women are powerful within their families and that the general household operation is left in the hands of women," says Doi. "However, I think it would be more appropriate to interpret this situation as a lack of interest in family matters on the part of Japanese men."

## Leading the fight

Doi led the fight in 1985 to amend the Japan Nationality Law, adding language eliminating discrimination against women.

But on paper only, says Doi. "In reality," she says, "there is still much discrimination against women." Eliminating gender-based inequality would enable Japan to progress as a world power, according to Doi, who believes it would "lead to winning trust and respect for Japan from other nations."

As a politician, says Doi, "I am not only interested in improving the Japanese women's position, but I also am interested in improving women's positions in developing countries."

Despite a career propelled by such talk, Doi was not a one-issue candidate.

She fought proliferation of nuclear power plants in Japan as a member of the House Environment Committee from 1986-1990 and a member of her party's Committee to Oppose Nuclear Power Plants.

She also is known as an environmental advocate, and blames looming economic times for much of the erosion in air quality of industrialized nations. "Our environment is being destroyed today on a global basis beyond any national boundary," according to Doi.

The depletion of the ozone layer, and issues concerning acid rain are all problems that resulted from the excessive consumption of energy while pursuing economic development," she says. Part of the solution, asserts Doi, is "reforming our lifestyle."

An outspoken opponent of suggestions that Japan's military join the U.S.-led coalition in the Persian Gulf war, Doi says American "Japan-bashing" has not decreased despite Tokyo's \$1.1 billion nonmilitary contribution toward the war effort. She says any military role by Japan would have violated her country's constitution. "I would like to ask Americans, if under the same circumstances, they would violate their own constitution when faced with international pressure," says Doi.

## An uncertain future

Today, Doi's own political future is in limbo.

Elected in February, 1990 to a four-year term in the House, she formally resigned last month as leader of her party to accept what she terms responsibility for the Social Democrats' dismal showing in local elections in April.

But there is a slim chance she'll rebound, and rebound soon.

The Social Democratic Party plans an "extraordinary convention" Tuesday and Wednesday, and some say she could still be drafted by party members to return to the post with a fresh mandate.

But more than likely, she will find herself watching as her hand-picked successor, a man, takes over the chairmanship. He is party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe, 69.

Even if Tanabe is not selected this week, Doi remains popular and powerful enough to be in a position to influence party policy from behind the scenes.

Whatever the result, it's unlikely Doi will give up the fight for women's rights in Japan, though she may allow herself more time for her after-hours passions—karakoe, the popular Japanese pastime of singing to pre-taped music; pachinko, a type of pinball; and baseball, especially rooting for her home-region team, the Hanshin Tigers.



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